MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SRM Supplier: National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
Bldg. 202 Rm. 211
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899

SRM Number: 3124a
MSDS Number: 3124a
SRM Name: Indium Standard Solution
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MSDS Coordinator: Joylene W.L. Thomas
Phone: (301) 975-6776
ChemTrec: 1-800-424-9300

FAX: (301) 926-4751
e-mail: SRMMSDS@nist.gov

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: Indium Standard Solution

Description: SRM 3124a is a single element solution prepared gravimetrically to contain a nominal 10 mg/g of bismuth with a nitric acid volume fraction of 10 %.

Other Designations: **Indium** in **Nitric Acid** (aqua fortis; hydrogen nitrate; azotic acid; engraver's acid); ***Indium Nitrate** (indium (III) nitrate; indium trinitrate) in **Standard Solution**

Name	Chemical Formula	CAS Registry Number
Nitric Acid	HNO_3	7697-37-2
Indium Nitrate	$In(NO_3)_3$	13770-61-1
Indium	In	7440-74-6

DOT Classification: Nitric Acid Solution, UN2031

Manufacturer/Supplier: It is available from a number of suppliers.

*The addition of indium to nitric acid, along with other intermediate chemical reactions, forms indium nitrate which will precipitate upon evaporation or drying of the solution.

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	Nominal Concentration (%)	Exposure Limits and Toxicity Data
Nitric Acid	10	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m^3
		OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m^3
		Human, Oral: LD_{LO}: 430 mg/kg
Indium Nitrate	2.6	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 0.1 mg/m^3 (as indium)
		Mouse, Oral: LD_{50}: 3300 mg/kg
		Mouse, Intraperitoneal: LD_{LO}: 100 mg/kg
Indium	1	ACGIH TLV-TWA: 0.1 mg/m^3
		Rat, Oral: LD_{50}: 10 mg/kg

SECTION III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Nitric Acid	Indium Nitrate	Indium
Appearance and Odor: a white to slightly yellow liquid that darkens to a brownish color upon aging and exposure to light; pungent odor	**Appearance and Odor:** white crystals	**Appearance and Odor:** soft, white metal with a bluish tinge
Relative Molecular Mass: 63.02	**Relative Molecular Mass:** 300.84	**Relative Atomic Mass:** 114.82
Density: 1.05 (10 % nitric acid)	**Density:** not available	**Density:** 7.3
Solubility in Water: soluble	**Solubility in Water:** soluble	**Solubility in Water:** insoluble
Solvent Solubility: decomposes in alcohol	**Solvent Solubility:** soluble in alcohol	**Solvent Solubility:** soluble in acids and alcohol

NOTE: The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this indium/nitric acid solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components. This solution is clear.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Not applicable **Method Used:** Not applicable **Autoignition Temperature:** Not applicable

Flammability Limits in Air (Volume %): **UPPER:** Not applicable
LOWER: Not applicable

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Although nitric acid does not burn, it is a powerful oxidizing agent that can react with combustible materials to cause fires. Indium nitrate is also an oxidizer.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media that is appropriate to the surrounding fire. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and to absorb liberated oxides of nitrogen.

Special Fire Procedures: Fire fighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face piece in the pressure demand or positive mode and other protective clothing.

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: **__X__ Stable** **_____ Unstable**

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with moisture and incompatible materials.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Keep nitric acid away from organic materials, plastics, rubber, and some forms of coatings. Nitric acid is incompatible with chlorine and metal ferrocyanide.

See Section IV: *Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards*

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Hazardous decomposition of nitric acid and/or indium nitrate can produce various nitrogen oxides, including nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), as well as nitric acid mist or vapor. Thermal decomposition of indium may release toxic and/or hazardous gases.

Hazardous Polymerization: **_____ Will Occur** **__X__ Will Not Occur**

SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Route of Entry: __X__ **Inhalation** __X__ **Skin** __X__ **Ingestion**

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): Nitric Acid: Nitric acid may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. This material causes burns and is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, and edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Indium Nitrate: Indium nitrate is harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. This material causes severe irritation. High concentrations are extremely destructive to tissues of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract eyes, and skin. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting.

Indium: Indium is harmful if inhaled. This material causes skin irritation and is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Exposure can cause blood effects and damage to the liver, heart, and kidneys.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Nitric Acid: eye disorders, skin disorders, respiratory disorders, and allergies

Listed as a Carcinogen/Potential Carcinogen:

	Yes	No
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens		X
In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs		X
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)		X

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Rinse affected area with large amounts of water followed by washing the area with soap and water. Watch for chemical irritations and treat them accordingly. Obtain medical assistance if necessary.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 min. Obtain medical assistance.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen; if the victim is not breathing, give artificial respiration. Obtain medical assistance if necessary.

Ingestion: If ingestion occurs, wash out mouth with water. **DO NOT** induce vomiting. If the exposed person is responsive, give one or two glasses of milk or water to drink. Obtain medical assistance immediately.

NOTE (Nitric Acid): Wash affected skin areas with 5 % solution of sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$). If ingested, the risk versus the benefit of the passage of a naso-gastric tube is debatable. Activated charcoal is of no value. **DO NOT** give the exposed person bicarbonate to neutralize the material.

TARGET ORGAN(S) OF ATTACK: **Nitric Acid:** skin, teeth, eyes, and upper respiratory tract
Indium and Indium Nitrate: liver, kidneys, heart and gastro-intestinal system

SECTION VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Notify safety personnel of spills. Surfaces contaminated with spills should be covered with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation, or destruction.

Waste Disposal: Follow all federal, state, and local laws governing disposal.

Handling and Storage: Provide general and local explosion proof ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below the TLV. Provide approved respiratory apparatus for nonroutine or emergency use. Use an approved filter and vapor respirator when the vapor or mist concentrations are high. Wear gloves and chemical safety glasses where contact with the liquid or high vapor concentrations may occur. An eye wash station and washing facilities should be readily available near handling and use areas.

> **NOTE:** Contact lenses pose a special problem; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. **DO NOT** wear contact lenses in the laboratory.

Store this material in its original bottle at room temperature. It must be protected from moisture and light.

SECTION VIII. SOURCE DATA/OTHER COMMENTS

Sources:
MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Indium*, 21 March 2000.
MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Indium Nitrate*, 21 March 2000.
MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS *Nitric Acid*, 21March 2000.
The Merck Index, 11th Ed., 1989.
Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Date, Ed. II, 1988